The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,415.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion..... Re. 1 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Galle	29
" Rutnagherry	22	" Negapatam	31
" Vingorla	23		Jan.
" Goa	24	" Pondicherry	1
" Mangalore	24	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	25	" Coconada	5
" Calicut	25	" Vizagapatam	6
" Beypore	25	" Bimlipatam	6
" Cochin	26	" Gopalpore	7
" Tuticorin	27	" False Point	8
" Colombo	29	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

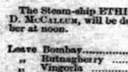
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch such a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., for CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVULL, MANGROLE, PORBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 15th December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Mangalore	"	" Carwar	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Mangalore	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnaghery	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

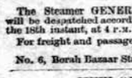
For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE,
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, Captain Lurenzana, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FRERE WECK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1200 Tons, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other place, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited),
Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury

Bombay, 22nd November 1869.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS,
Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co's line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £60, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria, and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 " Under Vests.	1 Mat,
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Traveling Cage,
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau,
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Cushion Bag,
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Traveling Rug,
1 " White Cambric.	1 Canteen, Complete,
1 Overland Suit.	1 Long Chair,
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella,
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and not stay, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BICYCLE and TRICYCLE, very superior, handsome, and cheap, at Rs. 200 and 300 respectively.—Apply to

D. ANTONE,
Coach Builder, Girgaum.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank are now OPEN, but will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1870, and a Final Dividend will shortly be declared.

R. B. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
For Selves & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

FREE CHURCH MISSION.—The ANNUAL SERMONS for the Mission in Bombay will be PREACHED in the Esplanade Church on SUNDAY, the 19th December,—that in the forenoon by the Rev. Dr. WILSON, and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL.

On both occasions Collections will be made in aid of the local operations of the Mission.

Bombay, 15th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the GAZA LICENSE in the Island of Bombay will be PUT UP to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.'s Office, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the 21st of December 1869.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 17th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—A large GREYHOUND was found at the Byculla Railway Station on the 30th ultimo, and having yet appeared to claim it, it is hereby notified that unless it is owned within a week and taken delivery of on payment of the charges for its keep, it will be sold to pay expenses.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th December 1869.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited (in liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Association, at the rate of Rs. 77 (Rupees Seven and three quarters) per share, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on and after the 3rd January, proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates should be delivered up on or before 31st instant, for which a Receipt will be given, and which Receipt should be delivered up when applying for payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the payment of the Dividends declared before the commencement of the Liquidation, and the First, Second, and Third Distributions of Assets since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be finally closed on the 22nd instant.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th December 1869.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

BY MASSON, OF PARIS.

A. B. C.	Grotesques.
Alphabet.	Menu Parisien.
Bâtons.	Mexicain.
Bon.	Napolitain.
Bonne Aventure.	Pair ou Impair.
Cigare de la Havane.	Pastilles.
Clef des Songes.	Pistaches.
Cortes D'Angleterre.	Rouge et Noir.
Croquettes Mignonnes.	Suave.
Confectionnaire.	Vanilla.
Dessagalles et Reponses.	Voyage, et
Dominoes.	Zodiaque.

A variety in pretty fancy boxes, from Cash as. 14 to Credit Rs. 6-8.

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE UPSTAIRS part of a first-rate Bungalow TO LET in Clare Road, Byculla. For full particulars apply to Mr. W. HAMILTON, Nos. 83, Lower Colaba.

NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of Christmas, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which :—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order : enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent.
On sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

INCLUDING

Bacon,	Fish,	Potted Meats,
Biscuits,	Fresh Meats,	Poultry,
Cheese,	Game,	Sauces,
Chocolates,	Groceries,	Sausages,
Coffees,	Ham,	Soaps,
Cocoas,	Jams,	Sugar,
Condiments,	Jellies,	Tart Fruits,
Dessert Fruits, &c.	Dates,	Teas,
Flavours,	Pickles,	Vegetable,

AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business, which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.
CONTAINING

	Rs. as.	R. as.
BURGUNDIES (White & Red) from, per doz...	18	8 to 28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers) from	36	0 to 44 0
CLARETS (of the Company's well-known brand) from	11	0 to 37 0
GREEK WINES (Denman's) from	20	8 to 48 0
HOCKS (Sparkling and Still) from	32	0 to 44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White) from...	19	0 to 27 0
MADEIRA (a superb Wine)	38	0 42 0
MOSELLES	26	0 40 0
PORTS, from	21	8 to 38 0
SHERRIES (J. & C. White's), from	22	8 to 48 0
BRANDIES, from	18	9 to 42 0
GINS (Old Tom), from	17	0 to 21 0
HOLLANDS (Case of 15 Squares)	25	8 28 0
RUMS, from	18	0 to 24 0
WHISKIES, from	18	0 to 21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Ch. Brandy, Curaçoa, Maraschino, &c., &c.), from per bottle.....	2	8 to 4 0

Affords a variety in choice of price and kind offered by no other house in the Presidency.

Special Shipments for Christmas are to hand, and large additions expected daily.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive), and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY.

Bombay, 8th December 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt office, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY 24th, to WEDNESDAY 29th December (both days inclusive), also on SATURDAY 1st January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HADDACASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. SLEY PERSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND WILL BE HELD, in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 10th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 18th day of December, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to arrange for the distribution of the Assets of the Company.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

8th December 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BUCOULAS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Barnett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those persons who have not yet applied for the Scrip under the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd DISTRIBUTIONS, or any of them, are hereby requested to apply without further delay to the Liquidators, at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Dede, Fountain Row, Fort, Bombay, or to the Bank, for the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 31th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial,
CUBISTEE HORMUSJEE, } F. & St. Exch. Corpt., Limited.

Bombay, 13th October 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF GODWARRA STATION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, a PASSENGER TRAIN will be OPENED at GODWARRA, situated between Cudjie and Pardee Stations, when 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Goods and 1st and 2nd class Return Tickets will be issued to and from there and all Stations between Bombay and Surat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Surat, 16th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that the MONDAY MORNING TRAIN from NARELL for BOMBAY, Passengers as will be DISCONTINUED after MONDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, between all Stations, issued on and after MONDAY, 20th instant, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, 3rd January next.

On CHRISTMAS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th instant, Trains will run as on Sundays.

Return Tickets for Horses will also be available on the dates above-named.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING FOR GOODS TRAFFIC OF PART OF THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the Kirkeeah, Hinda, Sewnee, and Ellarce Stations, on the Jubbulpore Extension Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic; and on TUESDAY the 1st February next, the Bagra and Sohagpore Stations on the same Extension Line will also be opened for Goods Traffic.

On and after those dates Goods and Merchandise will be received and forwarded between the above and the other Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The rates and all information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and invoiced through between the principal places on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting these arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1869.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The SALE of STORES, &c., belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, advertised as under for the past few days, as to take place on the 20th instant, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 11th January 1870, in consequence of the Christmas Holidays.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PAREL.—On TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, and following days, Sale commencing at, or shortly after 10 o'clock A.M., CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Farm Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, oil stock, iron, red iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' tools, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, pitch oakum, &c.

N. B.—Other lots are being published detailing and describing each lot, and the Stores will be on view, a week before the day of sale.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School WILL BE HELD at the Institution, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M. The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor will preside.

G. R. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 14th December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870 :—

Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Badns, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of, any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. F. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

FISHING TACKLE.

JUST IMPORTED, a large assortment of the very best quality and manufacture, specially adapted for angling in Indian waters. The attention of CASHMERE WALLONIANS is particularly invited to this selection.

RODS.

General Rods from Rs. 25 to 50. Mahseer Rods, Rs. 65 to 75.
Trolling Rods, from Rs. 30 to 50. Fly Rods, from Rs. 25 to 45.
Salmon Rods, from Rs. 40 to 90.

WINCHES.

Best Bronzed Check Salmon Winche, from Rs. 35 to 65.

LINES.

Twisted Silk and Hair, Trout and Salmon Lines, 40 to 100 yards each, from Rs. 10 to 25.
Plated do. do. 30 to 100 yards each, from Rs. 10 to 35.
Extra-stout Plated Silk Lines, 40 to 150 yards each, from Rs. 7 to 25.
Extra-stout Waterproof Plated Silk Lines, 40 to 200 yards each, from Rs. 10 to 65.

TACKLE CASES.

Superior Russia Leather Universal Case, completely fitted, Rs. 75.
Superior Double Universal Cases in Black, Russia, and Morocco Leathers, completely fitted, from Rs. 30 to 55.
Superior Bottom Tackle Cases, in Black and Russia Leathers, completely fitted, Rs. 25 to 35.
Superior Spinning Cases, in Black and Russia Leathers, completely fitted, Rs. 30 and 35.

SUNDRIES.

Twisted Gut Casting Lines.	Artificial Flies.
Salmon ditto.	Glass and Phantom Minnows,
Superior Salmon and Trout Gut.	Spoon Baits.
Twisted Gut in lengths.	Bore Swivels.
Double and Single Gut Traces.	Gimp.
Gimp Traces.	Floats.
Superior Dublin Limerick Hooks.	Dead Bait and Spinning Boxes
Ditto on Gut and Gimp.	Gaffs, or Kips, with fittings. &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE,
EVERY
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
GRAND COMEDY NIGHT.

Tobin's High-class Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON,
Concluding with the Musical Burletta,
THE BONNIE FISH-WIFE.

In consequence of CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Saturday,
THE ENTERTAINMENTS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
MONDAY, 20TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND,
AND
FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,
FOR THAT WEEK ONLY.

On MONDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1869,
THE MINSTRELS.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
AND THE
BABES IN THE WOOD.

In active preparation,
A GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

FORT LIVERY STABLES,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, near the Imperial Hotel.

Good and decent CONVEYANCES, consisting of Broughams, Sociables, Phaetons, and Palanquin Shigrams, can be HAD on HIRE on moderate terms, at any hour of the day or night in a few minutes' notice, with either single horses or pairs.

Stabling also can be had on hire by the month.

Also Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD
AND
GLUTEN BISCUITS,
absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The Machine, if ordered without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they cannot be answerable for the amount of distributions remaining unclaimed by the 31th December next will be deposited with the Accountant General or with any other person or persons duly appointed by the Shareholders at the next General and Final Meeting.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to its contents.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described / suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINÆ.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicubici)	12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand Tons.

2nd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

3rd. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here, regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our Lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE time-bargain prices of the 15th December were fixed by a select committee of brokers at the following rates, viz., Colabas at Rs. 1,675, Mazagons at Rs. 1,275, Back Bays at Rs. 570, Port Cannings at Rs. 315 and Freres at Rs. 177½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,950
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	320
27,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,550
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,005
10,000	1,000	625	14-14	Do. New	930
3,000	150	all	Nil	Freres Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,10	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,075
5,000	2,000	1,8	Nil	Port Canning	3 9

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
900	2,500	all	10 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,020
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
300	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
920	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,975
700	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,570
500	1,000	all	80	Manockji Petit's	705
2,900	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,275
200	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,275

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	69.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	4,100
...	£15	96.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	2.0

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,550
200	2,000	1,800	90 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	2,500	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
10	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,500
200	2,000	all	175 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	535
800	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	5,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
300	6,000	all	240	Hydraulic Press Co.	5,700
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Motus, Press & G. Co.	230
120	2,000	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
22,	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tiruvelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	50 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	550
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal	8. 8. 100
9,000	2,200	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50 Jan. '67	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13	Do. China	5
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'ding	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '65	Central Bank	25
...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	7
120	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1/11 13/16 to 1/11
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1/11 to 1/11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2/0 1/16 to 2/0½
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	223

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	16-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4	per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113
Five per cent.	101 to 103½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	942
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1895-97	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	106

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 17.

Mignon, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran
Holmes, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Collins, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Scott, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bosanq, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England, (to-day.)

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 10th Dec., 1869.

With reference to G O C No 1222, dated 4th instant, Lieuteuant Way will remain attached to 24th N I as Wing Subaltern, until he can be provided with a passage to Aden.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Sirpaloms & Coir bills	£0 19s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Philoine	Nacoda	Goa, Dec. 14.
	H. M. S. Malabar (s)	Rich	Suez, Dec. 1.
	Magdala	Evans	Liverpool, Aug. 11.
	John and Mary	Geary	Penang, Nov. 10.
	Janet Cowan (s)	Carbiker	Clyde, Aug. 28.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Campbell	Mangalore, Dec. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Beaun Vamlas	McCann	London via Colombo.
	Adolph	Meyer	Rangoon.
	Taylor (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Commerce, Hughes, to Akyab.
Ship St Albans, Pike, to Point de Galle.

The steamer Asia, to Marseilles, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 12th has the following:—

Particulars of vessel previously announced.—Screw Steamer Madras, (B), E McKirdy, Moulmein 4th, Rangoon 6th, and Akyab 10th December.

DEPARTURES.—Steamer Asia, Ship Futtay Salaam, Barques Colonel Fyche, Lizzie H, and Leopold and Marie.

Passengers per Steamer Madras.—Lieutenant Westrop, 41st Welsh Regiment, Mr C H Chard, S P G S, Miss Peacham, Mrs and Miss Pereira, Mr R Fisher, Mr J Fraser, Mr Isser Chunder Mitter.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 11th, Mongolia s s, J S Castle, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—December 11th, John Masterman, ——London, and December 12th, Mongolia s s, ——Suez.

Passengers sailed from Madras to Southampton—Miss Hickson, Mrs Farewell, 5 children 2 infants and 1 European servant.

For Marseilles—Hon'ble H D Phillips and Mrs Phillips, Mr Bliss and Master Ellis (under 10 years.)

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Lodger, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 18th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday .....Dec. 18 | Saturday .....Dec. 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday .....Dec. 24

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. F. Wesson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Mault.
C. R. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, "The Brae," Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. T. Williams.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BOULTON—November 30th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Mr. S. Boulton, of a daughter.

LOWIS—December 9th, at Maldah, the wife of E. E. Lowis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MATHEW—December 6th, at Midnapore, the wife of Dr. R. G. Mathew, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—December 8th, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Margarette, wife of Mr. H. Baldwin.

HODGES—December 11th, at No. 94, South Colinga Street, John Hodges, Esq., late Officiating Head Appraiser of H. M.'s Customs, aged 72 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—November 29th, at Madras, Kilpank, Sophia Henrietta, wife of Rev. W. Taylor, aged 61 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.,

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT—December 4th, at Dhurmsalla, the wife of James W. Wright, Esq., C.E., of a son.

ARMSTRONG—December 6th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Mansel Armstrong, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars, of a son.

GRIFFITHS—December 4th, at Derah Ghazee Khan, the wife of Captain C. Griffiths, 3rd Sciks Infantry, of a son.

PROBYN—December 11th, at Goruckpore, the wife of W. G. Probyn, Esq., C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

ERSKINE—December 8th, at Nynee Tal, Emily Keith, daughter of the late Captain George Keith Erskine, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), aged 23 years.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

CAPTAIN HOZIER has written and published an agreeable, but partial, account of the Abyssinian Expedition. It is not the semi-official work which has been entrusted to him and Major Holland; but apparently an independent narrative, based on official papers. As a narrative the Indian public, at least, are familiar with the facts, and we need scarcely say that they are pleasantly and succinctly set forth. Captain Hozier has already given proofs that he can write with vigour and clearness, and the present volume will not detract from his reputation.

But what we wish to point out is that throughout the work he is very unfair to the Government of Bombay. Lord Napier's renown is great and deservedly great, but surely it would have been possible to be just to him, or more than just, and at the same time to be just also to those who co-operated with him. In the first place Captain Hozier does not state fairly the position of the Bombay Government. He tells us that Sir Robert Napier was fortunate in having to deal with a government at home which recognized the propriety of leaving a General unhampered by interruptions, and left to ask and have; but that "abroad he was not so fortunate." Again it is stated that the wish of "the Government of England was, without doubt, to leave all arrangements entirely to the chief of the Bombay army. This, unfortunately, was not made sufficiently explicit." Is that weak sentence a correct expression of the instructions from the home Government to the Government of Bombay? Is it not on record that the home Government expected the local Government to exercise some financial control? Was there ever a real *carte blanche* given to the General? Was the local Government told to provide, without question, everything that Sir Robert Napier might demand? If Sir Stafford Northcote led Sir Robert to believe that he had *carte blanche*, and at the same time led the Governor of Bombay to believe that he was to take on himself the unpleasant duty of refusing demands which he thought excessive or unnecessary, then we can understand the origin of that conflict which arose. Sir Stafford Northcote himself has admitted that he looked to Bombay for the exertion of control, and that he did not, *qua* the Abyssinian Expedition, place the resources of India at the disposal of the General, and put the Government in the position of a mere department of transport and supply. If the local Government were to "accord a perfect compliance with the wishes" of the General, then that ought to have been distinctly and unreservedly stated.

Dismissing that point and coming to special allegations, while we think that the local Government would have done well to be guided by Sir Robert Napier in the matter of Land Transport, yet we recognize the fact that there is a good deal to be said on both sides. The advocates of the universal applicability of the Indian system to warfare in all countries have plenty to say for themselves; but we cannot be blind to the fact that the Indian Commissariat never worked in a country like Abyssinia, that for a special object, like that sought, special means were required. No doubt, that valuable time was lost and that the establishment had to be reorganized; but how much of the disorder was due to the bad arrangements made at home and the neglected condition of the animals brought through Egypt? To that source part at least of the confusion must be traced; but instead of throwing it on the home Government Captain Hozier piles all the blame on the Government of Bombay. We think that this Government was wrong, but that is no reason for sweeping injustice. Captain Hozier implies that the reconnoitring party did not sail as soon as they might have done—of course, because the Bombay Government stopped them; but surely he did not expect them to start in heavily-laden ships, during the monsoon? What we object to in the tone of the book is the perpetual recurrence of the charge, at every difficulty, that all obstacles, all delays, were caused by the Bombay Government. It is this animus which injures the book, and it would have been so easy to have held the balance truly. If provisions cannot be got up quickly enough it is all the fault of the Bombay Government, and so with transport. No allowance whatever is made for the nature of the country, or the conditions of the enterprise. And one of the faults, in a literary sense, which we have to point out, is that *the* great characteristic of the expedition—that practically it had to create a base out of nothing on a desert shore—is not brought out with the force and distinctness needful to make the British public understand what really happened. Surely the main reason of the great expense was the barrenness of the landing-place, and the fact that everything required had to be carried there from distances varying by thousands of miles.

But the crowning defect and injustice of the book is the neglect of the author to award the proper share of the censure to the home Government. The primary cause of expense was the inexcusable delay of the home Government in resolving on the war. As early as May, at least, they might have settled the point one way or the other. Orders might have been sent out to Bombay by the 1st of June, and from that moment until the season for action arrived the time could have been employed in preparation. But Lord Stanley was reluctant; he thought diplomatic means should be manifestly exhausted, and he shrank from coming to a decision. In July, however, he had no more facts before him than he had in May. But in July, and still more in August, there was little danger of Parliamentary interference. On the other hand the decision at the eleventh hour left only barely time to make hurried preparation, and hence money had to be spent to compensate for the month wasted in the British foreign office. The original source of the expenditure was in the British Cabinet, and that fact ought to have been duly recorded by the historian of the expedition. The great glory of Lord Napier would not have suffered one iota of depreciation had just censure fallen upon the home Government, and had the merits as well as the defects of the local Government been set forth. As it is, and so far as this volume is accepted as an authority, the people of England will believe that no one was in fault except the administration of Bombay. Though the faults of the Bombay Government were many, yet that, as we have shown, will not be a true verdict, and we have to wait for, what we shall probably never get, an impartial account of an expedition unexampled in the annals of military transactions.

Two steamers which have passed through the Suez Canal are now in Bombay. It is significant that the sailing ship which ventured incurred the penalty so likely to befal. We call attention to the narrative of the voyage of the Sin Nanzing in another column, an example of the spirit, foresight, and enterprise which we may expect from our countrymen.

THE "Englishman" says the recent doings in the Calcutta opium market have quite paralysed the bazaar. Very little is being done, and that with an excess of timidity. At present appearances tend to show that the affair is, as was surmised, likely to end in a large crop of cases for the High Court.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that the Punjab Government, on the intercession of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, has been pleased to reconsider its decision in the case of Captain Anthony Stewart, who was removed from the office of cantonment magistrate of Meean Meer for alleged incompetency.

AT a large public meeting at Rangoon on Wednesday last week, a resolution was passed to invite the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Mayo to visit Burmah. General Fytche was to leave for Calcutta on the 11th, to be present at the reception of the Duke. He brings with him two memorials, addressed to the Duke and Lord Mayo, which have been extensively signed, inviting them to Burmah.

THE "Illustrated London News" is to have a rival. A new illustrated weekly, "The Graphic," makes a bid this month for public favour. The mail due next Saturday will probably bring out the first number. We agree with the publishers that there is a field for it, and the support "The Graphic" has been promised, judging from the list of distinguished artists whose names appear in the prospectus, promises well for its merits. If it is readable as well as artistic it will have one great advantage over its rival.

WE learn from the "Englishman" that the advanced camp on the Black Mountain has removed all apprehension of disturbances for the present season. The hill tribes have been made to feel that the least attempt at rapine would be immediately punished, and at the small price of one or two burned villages the frontier has obtained a year of rest. It is understood that as soon as the first fall of snow takes place, Colonel Rothney and his little band will return to quarters at Abbotabad. It may be necessary again to form the advanced camp upon the return of milder weather, but in the meanwhile, according to our contemporary, nothing can be more complete than the success which has attended the experiment.

THE death-rate throughout the Punjab in October reached, says the "Pioneer," the unusually high figure of forty-eight per 1,000; the rate for the same month of 1868 being only sixteen. In other words if the people of the Punjab should continue to die in the same ratio as in October last, the average duration of human life in that province would be only twenty years. The district of Hoshiarpore enjoys a bad pre-eminence with a death-rate of 99 per 1,000, or one in ten, and Rawul Pindee comes next in order, scoring 79 per 1,000. The excessive mortality in the towns has no doubt contributed largely to swell the average. Thus the death-rate in Hissar was 250 per 1,000; Rawul Pindee 200; Pind Dadun Khan 166; Peshawur 132; Sirsa 114; and Wuzeerabad 100. Hissar, would have lost its entire population in four years at this rate, and Rawul Pindee in five.

QUITE a panic has prevailed in the Bombay share market during the past week, and it threatens to become worse owing to the utter inability of the parties concerned to fulfil their engagements. The prices of Colaba and Mazagon Land shares have fallen about Rs. 350 per share in the short space of three weeks, and may continue to fall, causing heavy losses to persons who hold them. Not only this, but with the rapid decline the market has developed some of the more objectionable features of share speculation. If speculating brokers were the only parties likely to suffer there would be little to regret; but others who have paid hard cash for their shares find their property seriously and wantonly depreciated. This unhappy state of things we believe has been brought about by excessive gambling in time-bargains, which has been rampant of late.

WE gather a few facts in reference to the preparations for the Duke of Edinburgh from the latest Calcutta papers. It has been decided that the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles shall act as a guard of honour to receive His Royal Highness on landing. It is understood, also, that Brigadier-General Buchanan will command the right brigade of the force assembled at the presidency, and that Colonel J. T. Shakespear, of the 8th N. I., will command the left brigade. General officers commanding divisions and districts have been informed that the Commander-in-Chief will not object to leave being granted to officers wishing to visit Calcutta during the present month. The Calcutta people are congratulating themselves on the circumstance that, now the date of arrival has been altered, there will be no moonshine on the occasion of their grand illumination. It is not expected, says the "Indian Daily News," that the Duke will remain in Calcutta more than a fortnight. The Fancy Ball will probably not take place till the end of the month. We observe that the arrival of the Maharajah of Ulwar is reported, and that the Maharajah of Rewah was to come in on the 14th.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. W. Christie.

For Marseilles—Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Latimer Clark, Captain Soames, and Mr. F. Lyon.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Astley, and native male servant Mr. Lyall, Captain C. W. S. Gaynor.

For Aden—Right Rev. Dr. Jacopi, Rev. F. Mariann, and Mr. Candlish.

A VOYAGE THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the great event of the day, the opening of a new highway to the East, must be a matter of great importance to every Britisher, I need scarcely apologize for asking you to publish, in your columns, a short account of the experience of a practical man on a voyage from Greenock to China *via* the Suez Canal.

On the 11th of November, this year, I left the Tail of the Bank at Greenock a passenger by the North China Steam Ship Co.'s vessel Sin Nanzing, a vessel I had constructed and superintended the building of on the Clyde.

The Sin Nanzing (Captain Drage, formerly of the P. & O. service) is a paddle steamer, built by the late Mr. John Elder, of Glasgow. She is 1,141 tons gross tonnage, and 722 register tonnage, with 250-horse power (nominal), and 1,436-horse power indicated, and having a spar deck it gives her great capacity in her passenger accommodation. She has been constructed specially for trading on the coast of China, and has great speed on a light draught of water.

After a fine passage down channel we landed the pilot at Waterford, and proceeded on our voyage to China, intending to call in at Gibraltar to fill up coal. A strong single reef topsail S. W. wind retarded our progress for about eighteen hours, but the weather afterwards became very fine, and we reached Gibraltar on the 18th Nov., the steamer during this time only developing a little more than half her indicated horse power, the engines being now, and the ship pretty deeply laden with coal for her own consumption only. After coaling at Gibraltar a strong easterly gale sprang up, our captain deemed it not prudent to leave, so we remained at anchor under the Rock of Gibraltar until the gale moderated. On Sunday morning, the 21st November, we started with fine weather for Port Said, intending to look in at Malta in passing to get information about the Suez Canal.

On the 25th November, after experiencing a strong S. W. gale and heavy sea, which lasted for about fifteen hours, we anchored at Malta, filled up water, and left after a detention of six hours, having received information that the Suez Canal had been opened and was beyond doubt a success so far that steamers had passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. On the night of the 29th November we were off Port Said, steaming quite slowly waiting for daylight.

November 30th.—Entered Port Said between the artificial break waters, which are made of huge oblong blocks of stone, made for the purpose in Egypt. This artificial stone, after exposure to salt water, becomes very hard, the blocks are thrown into the water loosely lying in an irregular manner on top of each other. We found the depth of water in the channel to be 32 feet. Several men-of-war were at anchor ready to pass through the canal when we arrived at 8 A.M.; also a large new merchant steamer named the Brazilian, 400 feet long. This vessel, we were told, had 4,000 tons of coal on board, she was discharging 1,600 tons to lighten, and the canal authorities seemed a little anxious about her. However we left her in port and started from Port Said on the 1st December. At 9 A.M. we entered the Suez Canal—a great, long, straight, deep, ditch. As our vessel was only drawing 12 feet 11 inches we went through pretty quickly, some times we were steaming 8 knots: this speed I consider much too fast in a paddle steamer for the safety of the banks of the canal. I observed when the speed was increased, which was of course only for a short time, that the wash from the wheels brought away with it portions of the sand forming the bank of the canal, but this was the case in only a few parts where the sand was very fine and loose. At 3 P.M. we grounded on the edge of the starboard bank of the canal at Lake Ballah (kilometre No. 57). This is a narrow difficult part of the canal, a sand spit runs out of the entrance of the lake on the port side close to this: on the opposite side we grounded. After a detention of nine hours we came off with the assistance of two small steam tugs. Our steamer received no injury whatever, as the bank was of sand.

December 2nd.—Weighed anchor at 7 A.M. and proceeded on towards Suez. We found the canal narrowed in some places to nearly 1/3 of the water surface from the dredgers and elevators moored alongside the banks; however, by going ahead very slowly we passed safely through to Ismailia and anchored at 10 A.M. I expected to meet M. de Lesseps, the great projector of the canal, at Ismailia. Unfortunately our detention the previous day was the cause of my missing him: he had left Ismailia on business with the Viceroy of Egypt an hour before we arrived.

12-45 P.M.—Weighed anchor and proceeded towards Suez. Our pilot from Port Said left us at Ismailia and we received on board other two pilots, as evidently learning the canal.

5-15 P.M.—Anchored in the middle of the Bitter Lakes in five fathoms of water. These lakes are about 37 kilometres in length and 10 in width: at extremes they are well buoyed and lighted; no difficulty whatever. We steamed through at the rate of ten knots per hour.

December 3rd.—Daylight—Weighed anchor and proceeded on to Suez, where we arrived at 10 o'clock same morning. As we approached Suez we found a considerable tide running, which will require great care on the part of those in charge of a large vessel that steers indifferently; while, going through with favourable current, if the vessel's fore foot took the bank on either side before the stern anchor could be let go and have a hold in the ground, she might fall across the canal; but, in favour of the large deep ship, she would have less range of the bottom of the canal, as her stern port would take the ground sooner than a lighter vessel, consequently the angle between the bow and the stern would be less, and little damage would be done. I consider six knots is the extreme speed vessels should be allowed to go at, in some places even less, but on the Bitter Lakes ten knots in a vessel that steers well is quite safe.

With regard to paddle steamers, in my opinion, it would be better for the Canal Company to have them towed through at the places where the banks are injured by the wash of the wheels. Fortunately for the Company, very few paddle steamers are now being built, unless as in the case of this vessel (Sin Nanzing) for a special trade.

There is one great *drawback* to the canal, which no doubt only requires to be pointed out to be rectified, and that is, that the pilots seem to be very little acquainted with the configuration of the bottom of the canal and they cannot speak English, at least those we had could not. This I consider a great mistake. The Company should have pilots of all nationalities. Let them advertise for them and get a good man as superintendent of pilots and make him responsible.

There is no difficulty whatever for a few quartermasters out of one of our large steam companies being employed as pilots for English ships.

On the 3rd December, at 11-10 P.M., we left Suez for Bombay, and arrived here off the Light Ship at 5-50 P.M. yesterday evening.

	Days	hours	min.	sec.
Total time occupied from Suez in time	12	18	40	00
Deduct difference of long. between Suez and Bombay	00	2	40	36
Deduct stoppage for lighting up engine	00	5	40	00
Time under steam from Suez to Bombay	12	10	19	24

Now for a few words on the opening of the Suez Canal as a new and most important route for the East.

From my own experience, and I only write from this point of view, let it be correct or not, I have invariably found a prejudice and a doubt expressed amongst Britishers when speaking of the Suez Canal. For the pluck and perseverance evinced by the French in this great undertaking, all honour to them, I say. For the benefit that England must derive allow me to explain my opinion as a practical man of 30 years' experience at sea.

The days of sailing vessels are numbered. England (of course I mean thereby Ireland and Scotland included) has such vast resources at her command that I do not think any other nation can compete with her in the construction of iron steam vessels. Let any one take up the published lists of the steam vessels building on the Clyde alone—you will find vessels building for all parts of the world and for nearly all the different maritime nations of the world. Look at our friends across the Atlantic, the Americans, whom by the way we have to thank for the way they have stimulated and kept us up to the mark as regards our maritime supremacy), I know of a large American Company in the East which is now having vessels built on the American plan as to engines and hulls on the Clyde, and it is their intention, I am told, to reconstruct their entire fleet of fourteen large wooden steamers, many of them vessels of 2,000 tons, and build them of iron.

I am afraid most of your readers will think the above details are only interesting to business men in this particular branch of trade.

Now let me speak to the feelings of that very numerous class, the British tax-payers. Touch a man's pocket and you command his attention at once. Most of us recollect the Mutiny in India. In 1857, when the news reached England that troops were wanted in India with the least possible delay, the East India Company issued tenders for steamers to convey troops to India. I commanded an auxilliary screw steamer of about the same tonnage as the vessel by which I am now a passenger. This vessel was the first steamer to leave Dublin with troops (440 in number) for the Mutiny. A very stringent clause was in the charterparty that I should make the passage to India in seventy days—under a penalty of £30 per day for every day over that time; however there was a saving clause—that I was to receive £60 per day for every day less than the seventy days stipulated for in the charterparty. You may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that the terms of this charter party had a very stimulating effect on my energies. The steamer having only auxilliary power, the greater part of the voyage was performed under sail, the supply of coal being limited. However I reached my destination after a very good passage of 72 days, and the Indian Government did not inflict the penalty of £30 per day for the two days over contract time. Considering the power of the vessel and the time of year the passage was considered very good, in fact it was only beaten by the fastest full powered steamers ten days.

Now to the point, as it concerns the British tax-payer. I will guarantee to carry in the vessel I have at present on board as a passenger, and which is of about equal external capac

BOMBAY.

SURVEY OF CARTS.—The Commissioner of Police has granted licenses to about 1,200 cartmen.

GUZERAT.—We learn that slight showers of rain fell in several parts of Guzerat a day or two ago.

ADVENT.—The closing sermon of the series on the "Four Last Things" will be delivered in Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a labourer employed on board the Washington Irving fell into the hold and was much hurt. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DAVE CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Thursday the "Colleen Bawn" was again performed in the Theatre in Grant Road with a success equal to the former occasion. We observe that this (Saturday) night is to be a grand comedy one, concluding with the "Bonnie Fishwife."

COLONEL ANDERSON.—It was reported a few days ago in some vernacular papers that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, intended to proceed to England on a few months' leave. We now learn from a correspondent in Kattywar that there is no truth in the report.

THE QUEER FISH.—Last week we stated, on the authority of a native paper, that a Persian Parsee merchant had in his possession an extraordinary fish (dead) resembling in several respects the human form. We understand it is to be exhibited to-day at Sunkeresett's Fair, near Tardeo.

FREE CHURCH MISSION.—The annual sermons for the Free Church Mission in Bombay will be preached in the Esplanade Church to-morrow,—that in the forenoon by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell. On both occasions collections will be made in aid of the local operations of the Mission.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE EXAMINATION.—We would remind the friends of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage that the annual public examination will be held at Masjid this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker will preside. The annual collection on behalf of the funds of the Orphanage will be made in St. Andrew's Church to-morrow at the close of both services.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand.

March.

Overture	Wildschütz	Lortzing.
Quadrille	Neue Melodien	Strauss.
Selection	Nabucodonosor	Verdi.
Waltz	Mina	Coote.
Galop	Ueber Berg und Thal	Newmann.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Nizampoora Street, on the body of a Hindoo woman, aged about fifteen years, named Gunga. It appeared that the deceased had become insensible the previous afternoon and remained so until her death, which took place on Thursday. She had, it seemed, been suffering from fever some five or six days before her death. The jury found that she had died from natural causes (fever).

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest at the Morgue, Camateeopoora, on the body of Walim, woman, a labourer. From the evidence it appeared that as the deceased and nine others were beating chunam in a building a brick gave way on which deceased had placed her foot and she fell down from the third storey to the second, a height of about seventeen feet. She was taken home, where she died in an hour or two afterwards. Verdict —Accidental death.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.—The boys connected with the St. Mary's Institution Byculla gave a Christmas entertainment to their parents and friends, and the supporters of the institution on Thursday evening. There was a large attendance which heartily applauded the interesting entertainment that was well given by the pupils,—the performers comprising some clever little fellows. The annual report was read, and then came the most interesting ceremony of all—the presentation of prizes and bursaries to the successful competitors.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Thursday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of Kurreem Buckno. Last Tuesday night a policeman found the deceased lying on the Bhendy Bazaar Road almost insensible. On being questioned as to what was the matter with him he said that he had come down to Bombay from Ahmedabad two days ago and had eaten nothing during that time. He admitted that he was in the habit of taking opium. He was taken to the hospital, where he died the following evening. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from the effects of taking an overdose of opium.

WE are glad to hear that H. M. 2nd "the Queen's" Regiment will soon be united again in Poona. We shall be very glad to welcome the head-quarters back to their old abodes at Ghorpoorie, which looks now so deserted.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 17.

THE inquiry into the complaint of breach of trust against Succaram Ramchunder Dixit was held by the Railway Magistrate on Wednesday last. The complainant had procured the services of Mr. Branson, barrister, Bombay, for the prosecution. It was necessary for further enquiry to adjourn the case until the 20th instant. The Magistrate seemed so persuaded that the complainant and his witnesses had given false evidence, that he required them to give security for appearance on the 20th. We learn that they have not been able to find bail, and that they are now in custody. —*Ibid.*

GALLE HARBOUR is really to be made safe, and as the Duke of Edinburgh is expected there about the 20th of March, it is hoped everything will be settled in time for him to "initiate the improvements," which we suppose means something analogous to laying a foundation stone.—*Pioneer.*

THE total of the exports of coffee from Ceylon for the years 1854-68 was about five lakhs of cwts; for the years 1864-68 about eight and half lakhs; while for 1869 alone the amount is over ten lakhs of cwts., valued at £2,593,996. The *Overland Ceylon Observer* is not confident of the accuracy of these figures, but guarantees their being approximately correct.—*Ibid.*

WHO sets rumours afloat—and above all who set such a one afloat, as that Government mean to abandon the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway—involving as it does the abandonment of Port Canning? The Company seems to have been the least bit uneasy about the rumour; but surely, whatever reason there was for making the port, still exists for maintaining and improving it.—*Ibid.*

HENCEFORTH Allahabad will be distinguished among Indian cities as the first to inaugurate bicycle races. The first meeting of the kind is to come off on the 18th near the High Court at 3 P.M. There are seven events on the card, and local residents may expect some sport. —*Pioneer.* [Unfortunately for the distinction of Allahabad, Bombay has already had a bicycle race].

STATE RAILWAYS.—It is rumoured that some of the Madras and Great India Peninsula Railway engineers have sent in applications for employment on the proposed Government line from Hyderabad to Kulburga, and that one Madras Railway engineer has been already entertained.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 13.

TELEGRAPHY.—It has been ruled by the Government of India that railways in India are to assimilate the system observed in their telegraph departments to that which obtains in the Government telegraph offices, and that the tariff of rates charged by the former are in all cases to conform to those which are charged by Government.—*Ibid.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY and his two sons, Manockjee and Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy, arrived at Calcutta yesterday by the morning train. They were met at the Howrah station by the Parsees of the capital, headed by Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, whose guests they will be during their stay.—*Englishman*, Dec. 14.

SURVEY OF THE LACCADIVES.

THE steamer Sir John Lawrence, Captain Campbell arrived in the harbour yesterday evening, having been engaged under the Madras Government in a survey of the Laccadive Islands. The party consisted of Sultan Ali, Rajah of Cannanore; Mr. Logan, Assistant Collector of Malabar; Captain Basevi, R. E., and his assistant, Mr. Torrens. These gentlemen with their party started from Calicut, and after going round the islands returned to Tellicherry and Mangalore. The Sir John Lawrence then sailed for Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th December, 1869.

Open 572 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	78,092 3 3
Merchandize	1,86,981 5 3
Electric Telegraph	1,155 0 0
Earth Trains	3,509 4 0
Total Rs.	2,81,731 12 5
Corresponding week last year open 874½ miles Total Rs.	3,22,485 10 8
Decrease	40,753 14 3

THE WRECK OF THE NOEL.

THE S. S. SIN NANZING, which arrived here on Thursday night, having passed through the Suez Canal, reports having seen a wreck lying in the Gulf of Suez below Mount Akrim. There was only the hull left, and that seemed to be abandoned. No doubt this was all that remained of the Noël. No further intelligence regarding her seems to have reached Bombay.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th, 1-7 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 14th Dec., 2-50 P.M.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec., 4-16 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE the following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 14th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 30	0 3
" Calcutta	2 57	0 31
" Madras	8 12	1 15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.

For Jacob Varsy, from Cochin.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday in Advent, December 19th, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 40 and 204.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 34 and 41.

The Offertory to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 39 (Lo! He comes) and 3* (Creator of the starry height).

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. (Sermon IV. on the "Four Last Things.") Hymns 40 (Hark, the glad sound!) 32 (O Heavenly Word!) and 221 (Day of Wrath.)

Collections at both Services for the church expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion Celebration and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 34.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 35, 37 and 10.

The evening Offertory to be devoted to the building fund.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon, with Holy Communion, on board the ship Anazi, (lying off Custom's Bunder) by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S.P.G. Divine Service to commence at 11 o'clock A.M., precisely. The Offertory will be applied in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Westminster (lying off the Time Ball) at 11 o'clock. Also on board the paddle steamer Sin Nanzing (just arrived from Glasgow through the Suez Canal, and now lying off the Apollo Bunder) at 4 P.M.

"LADY SOPHIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of your readers may take an interest in the following extract from a letter which I have received to-day from a friend at Vingorla:—

"I saw the article in the paper about Sophia Phillips. There are some parcels at the Vingorla post-office awaiting her arrival to claim, but I hear that 'my lady' is a Parsee, and takes up his or *her* abode at Goa. I am glad to say Sophia is a fictitious name, and that these things have all been written for by a 'jail bird.'" I enclose my card.—Yours, &c., Z.

"I'LL MAK SICKER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of this date a letter, under the above head, appears, exposing the mode of treatment sick officers are subject to owing to the possession of a new and expensive toy in the shape of H. M.'s troopships; and you express an opinion that your correspondent "H" is not explicit.

Knowing the facts of the case quite as well as he does, I certainly agree with you: but to be more "explicit" often leads one to the verge of "libel," and this, coupled with a desire not to write anything which might be disagreeable to the officer alluded to, may have stayed the pen of your ready writer. I am equally with "H" free from the trammels of an orderly room, or the wigging of a general officer. I will at once proceed to facts.

The sick officer in question came down from the N. W. of India with the usual order to appear before a board at the port of embarkation—having already passed a board which declared him unfit to remain in the country. On arrival at a seaport, which we will designate K, he applied for a medical board to assemble at once, as there was a steamer about to sail, which would enable him to catch the troopship on the eve of departure from the port of B. The usual weekly board was in fact sitting that very afternoon, but the preliminary tape system had to be called into play, so that it was quite impossible the invalid could be brought before *that* board. You are aware, Sir, that this red tape system is very elastic, and stretches to any length to suit the convenience of men dressed in a little brief authority. Our invalid was therefore obliged to wait a week, and then got a certificate to the effect that he was to go to England. He was informed by the P. M. O. at K that he would be able to go by the mail steamer: but judge his surprise, on arrival at B, when he found that the same medical man had inserted a little clause in his certificate stating that he was "fit to do duty with troops"! This little difference between what he said and what he wrote completely upset the mail coach, and our poor invalid was set down to wait the departure of the next troop ship, expected to sail in about six weeks' time! I can vouch for it that the officer was as fit as a man can be when not confined to his bed or at death's door. Well, Sir, he goes to one doctor, who passes him on to another, the big swell in fact who repasses him back to No. 1—as "H" says a simple game of battledore and shuttlecock, the sick officer being the unfortunate shuttlecock, batted from one end of the maidan to the other in the middle of one of the hottest seasons ever known in B! Why, Sir, the place the sick man came from is at this time of the year a delightful climate, and it would have been better for him to have remained there rather than come to be made a fool of at B! I must not omit to mention that his papers, the proceedings of the board at K, unaccountably went astray. I might add, indeed, that it is difficult to tell where they are even now, for they were at one time declared to be "not received," and at another time the gratuitous information was given that they had been sent to England. It was a curious accident I suppose that prevented your notifying the departure of an extra mail steamer about that date.

Well, Sir, days, nay weeks, go by, and no medical officer comes near the invalid, and naturally he does not get better. At last he thinks he may as well send for the doctor, who on coming tells him he shall have a board and appears very indignant about the way he is being treated. Once again then, behold this poor invalid being pitched from one official to the other—though after this one visit doctor No. 1 pays him no further visits. But it would take pages to give you a full description of the treatment he has met with. No one seemed to have any power but one individual, who has finally declared that "unless his life is endangered" by remaining in B, he must wait for the troop ship, and this in the face of a very mild certificate to the effect that remaining in B would be prejudicial to his health, which must be the case after his having passed a board sending him to England.

Is this, Mr. Editor, the way in which the public, the tax-payers, and supporters of our enormous military establishments, imagine the British officer who has "knocked under to the climate" is treated? I trow not.—Yours, &c., NO FAVOUR.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH DECEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

SEA CASES.—William Hills, a seaman of the Attila, and Richard Chickens, of the Khimjee Oodowjee, were each sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, for refusing to do duty.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Bhai Harsing was charged with stealing currency notes for Rs. 50 from the pocket of Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Ismail. The prisoner was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

ASSAULTS.—Yoosuf Mohideen was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place and assaulting Augustine Andrew, and was fined fifteen rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for thirty days.—Motee Rock, a Madrasee, was charged with assaulting Augustine Lobo with a stone on the Esplanade. He was convicted and fined ten rupees, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twenty days.

PROSPECTUS OF KATTYWAR RACE MEETING,

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOTE ON TUESDAY THE 13TH DECEMBER 1870, AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS.

STEWARDS.

Colonel W. W. Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Farr, Major Alexander, Captain Hancock, The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Krishnajee Luxmun, Esq. Nursingprasad, Esq.

FIRST DAY: TUESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 1870.

"THE KATTYWAR DERBY."—For all horses that have never won. Rs. 500 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50, R. C. Weight for age.

"PONY RACE."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile heats. Catch weights.

"THE KATTYWAR COUNTRY STAKES."—For all horses of *bona fide* Katty parentage, bred in Kattywar. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30.

SECOND DAY: THURSDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

"H. H. AGHA KHAN'S PURSE."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50, with a sweepstake of Rs. 50, for each horse declared to start. R. C. Weight for age.

"THE KATTYWAR OAKS."—For a Challenge Cup value Rs. 760, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Joonagghur. For all mares bred in Kattywar, owned and nominated by chiefs or landed propietors of the province. Entrance Rs. 50. 1 mile. 9st. The cup to be won by the same stable in two successive years before becoming the property of the winner.

"THE WELTER."—For all horses. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ miles. 11st. G. R.

"THE JUBILEE DURBAR CUP."—Value Rs. 500. For all maiden Gallowys. R. C. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight for inches.

"THE CHEROOT STAKES."—For all untrained horses Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile G. R. Catch weights. The winner to bring in his cheroot alight.

SIXTH DAY: SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP."—For a Purse of Rs. 3,000 offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar.—Forced for all winners except the ponies, Katty races, Government stakes, and the untrained races. Entrance Rs. 150.—Optional to losers at half entrance H. F. 2 miles. Nomination of losers to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"THE LOSERS' HANDICAP."—For a Purse of Rs. 500 from the fund. Open to all the beaten horses of the meeting. R.C. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"THE KATTY WINNERS' HANDICAP."—A Cup, value Rs. 500, offered by the Rajpoot States of Wullah, Lathee, and Mallia. Forced for all the winners of Katty races, including the Government stakes, excepting the sowars. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ miles. Nominations to be sent in by 10 A.M. the day previous.

"THE HURDLE RACE."—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. R. C., and a distance, over 6 hurdles. 10st 7lbs. G. R.

RULES.

1. The new W. I. Turf Club rules to be adhered to as far as practicable.

2. The undermentioned races to close and name on the 1st July 1870, but open with an entrance of Rs. 75 up to the 1st October, and with double entrance up to the day previous to each race, H. F.—

The Kattywar Derby.
H. H. Agha Khan's Purse.
H. H. the Raj of Drangdra's Cup.
H. H. Ali Shah's Purse.
The Political Agent's Challenge Cup.
The Jaitpore Durbar Cup.

Winners of one of these races or of the grand prize of Rs. 7,000, to carry 3lbs. extra, of two 5lbs. extra, of three 7lbs. extra, and of four or more 10lbs. extra, in the subsequent abovenamed races.

3. Horses *bonâ fide* bred in Kattywar, when entered against other horses to be allowed 10lbs., but those of Government breed, crossed with Arab or English, 7lbs.

4. A Course fee of Rs. 5 to be levied on each horse trained on the Course or which runs at the meeting.

5. Five per cent. to be deducted from the public money, Cups and Purse included, for the benefit of the fund.

6. Should the funds not suffice, a proportionate reduction will be made from each race.

7. No one except sowars shall be allowed to run a horse unless his owner has subscribed at least Rs. 25 the races.

8. Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on Tuesday the 6th December.

9. Except in Handicaps, no public money, Cup or Purse, will be allowed in the event of a walk-over.

10. Three horses, *bona fide* the property of different stables, to start for all races except the Oaks, Government Stakes, Political Agent's Cup, or the public money will be withheld. The second horse in all races to save his entrance, if more than two horses run; and in Cup and Purse races take half the entrances, with the exception of the grand prize.

11. By the term "untrained horse," is to be understood a horse that has not run in any trained race, and is not going to run in any trained race during the present meeting.

12. The Stewards have power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling. Due notice of such fresh race will be made known as soon as practicable.

13. All races not otherwise specified to close and name at 5 P.M. the day before the race.

14. There will be a settling day after each day's races. All monetary transactions to be in Company's rupees.

15. The decision of the Stewards on all points to be final, and no appeal can be allowed therefrom.

16. All nominations, correspondence, &c., connected with the meeting to be made to Lieutenant Grattan, Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—The length of the Rajkote Course is 9 yards under 1½ miles; it is proposed to make some alteration with a view of reducing the sharp curve, which will be duly notified.

J. A. GRATTAN, Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote, 13th December 1869.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—17TH DEC.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

A WARNING TO CART DRIVERS.—Bhow Shoooo, a cab driver, was charged with keeping for hire a public conveyance not bearing the proper number or inscription painted thereon. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

THEFT.—Mahadoo Baloo, a labourer, was charged with stealing two pigeons belonging to Mr. J. Lyne, chief inspector Bombay Water Works, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.—Mahomed Ali Ismael, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing thirteen pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Krishna Dhackoo, and two silver ornaments from the person of a child. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

MARRIAGE LEGISLATION IN CEYLON.

THE Kandian marriage question is still entertaining the Legislature of the islands. What the Kandians wish is to be allowed to marry each other and everybody as often as they like, divorce from the first union being they ever, the natural *sequence* of the contraction of a second. The Government think this very shocking, and must be proportionately scandalized at a nuptial event that lately occurred. A happy couple went to be married, but the Registrar refused to unite them as office hours were over. The friends of the pair declined to be cheated out of their entertainment, and after a little persuasion the bride and bridegroom consented to do without the Registrar.—*Pioneer.*

WOLF TRAPPING.

THE art of wolf-trapping, as practised by the Phansee Pardees, might be introduced with advantage into many parts of Upper India where—as for instance in Mirzapore—wolves levy a large yearly tribute of native babies. The art seems as effective as it is simple. When the lair of the wolves has been discovered, a Phansee Pardee is slung to the side of a trained bullock, and thus concealed from the sight of the wolves encircles the jungle in which they lurk, dropping at intervals as he goes along balls of bleached deer skin. The circle at one point is prolonged into a flask shape, and across what may be called the mouth of the flask are laid a number—the more the better—of looped snares made from the leg tendons of the common vulture. The wolves, when every thing is ready, are "honqued" out from their jungle, and in avoiding the white objects which they see glistening on either side, find themselves before very long in the mouth of the flask (a dire fiasco!) and their legs in a loop, which is tied so ingeniously to a short peg that, if the *tristis lupus* tries to run off with the whole apparatus, the hook catches the grass and weeds and holds him, till the Phansee Pardee comes up and gives him his passport to a happier world—where there are no vultures' leg tendons, and no Phansee Pardees to make loops of them. —*Pioneer.*

THE RICH.

A correspondent taxes us with inaccuracy in our statement regarding the number of persons in the United Kingdom paying income tax on £50,000 and upwards. Our correspondent quotes the *Times* as his authority for saying that in 1863-64 there were 91 persons paying on incomes of £50,000 and upwards under Schedule D., whereas we stated that there were only 67 of these men of gold in 1868-69. Our authority for this statement was precisely the same as our correspondent's for his—*viz.*, the *Times*' Analysis of the Official Returns (vide *Times*, November 5, 1869, page 4, column 6). The apparent contradiction, however, is easily explained. Prior to 1867 the income of public Companies was included in the Returns under Schedule D., which from and after that year has been restricted to the incomes of individuals. It is quite comprehensible therefore, that notwithstanding the spread of wealth there should be fewer returns of £50,000 a year under Schedule D. in 1869 than in 1864. *Of one error, however, or rather of one omission we were guilty, in forgetting to specify that these returns referred only to Schedule D., i. e., to the profits of commerce, trades, and professions.—Pioneer.*

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(*Englishman.*)

THE P. & O. Company, we regret to observe, scarcely appear to understand the times in which they live. They are slow to move, and, unless they can condescend to take a lesson from their contemporaries, will speedily be distanced in the race that is set before them. Far be it from us to deny the claims they possess upon the good will and even gratitude of all Anglo-Indians, for the services they have rendered in times that already seem to belong to a remote antiquity But there is no claim so powerful as that of self-interest, and no amount of past favors will suffice to turn the scale against present and prospective advantages. In our advertisement columns will be found the notification of a trifling reduction of passage rates from Bombay to Marseilles and Southampton, but so insignificant is the alteration, that it reads rather like a mockery than a serious proposition. If the P. and O. Company really expect to retain in their own hands a fair share of the transit business between India and Europe, they must be prepared to make far greater reductions than they have as yet announced. Instead of demanding £70 for a passage from Bombay to Marseilles, they must be content to take £60, including the transit through Egypt, while £65 will amply remunerate them for a passage to Southampton.

Reduced fares, however, will not of themselves secure their present virtual monopoly, though the competition of the French line has not hitherto been threatened by the strange vacillation and incapability of acting with force and decisiveness which has possessed the Emperor's mind ever since the failure of the Mexican Expedition disenchanted him with great ideas and destroyed his confidence in his own success. There can be no doubt that he never meant or expected Prussia to come out of the war of 1866 with all the same strength and consolidated power which she actually attained. But the Emperor could never make up his mind what to do. Neither he nor Austria got the slightest advantage or glory out of the strange plan of ceding Venetia to France in order that it might be given to Italy; and France got none of the compensation which Count Bismarck had not only suggested, but had positively offered. The writer in the *Edinburgh* states that Count Bismark actually offered Luxemburg to France, and suggested the seizure of Belgium; and he repeatedly declared that he was ready to fulfil his part of the bargain, and hand over Luxemburg to France, only that the Emperor wavered and waited so long before he asked for it, that it was taken up by the Germans as a German question, and the Prussian Minister found himself unable to do what he had promised. As for Italy, it is well known that, having first courted and cemented the alliance, he threw her over without the slightest hesitation or regard for her dignity by the Convention of Gastein, and then renewed and finally closed the negotiations in a form as humiliating to Italy as possible. The Italians got Venetia, which was so much taken away from Austria, but they got nothing else, either in glory or position; and certainly Count Bismark may have the satisfaction of reflecting that, if his enemies of the Revolution helped him to get what he wanted, they got as little as possible in return.

But his difficulties were even greater on the side of his friends than of his enemies. Russia is, or was in those days, also an enemy of the Revolution, and why should Russia wish to see Austria crushed? Here, again, Count Bismark was befriended by luck, for the Polish insurrection of 1863 made Russia very disinclined for foreign enterprise, while Count Bismark was enabled to win the gratitude of Russia, and establish a strong claim on her indulgence, by the Convention into which he entered for uniting with her in taking military measures to suppress the insurrection. This Convention was strongly disapproved of by England and France, and by the Prussians generally, as obliging Prussia to do the dirty work of her great neighbour. Count Bismark, with that audacity and impudence which never desert him, actually went so far as to declare in the Prussian Chamber that the Convention was as much a myth as the sea-serpent; and it was quite true that he did not venture to carry it out. But he had earned the goodwill of Russia by the course he had taken; and Russia, being not at all prepared for war in 1866, was induced to look quietly on. In Prussia itself the Count had no support at all. The Liberals, with whom he quarrelled continually, and to whom he took every opportunity of insulting, had no inclination for a war undertaken in defiance of the Chambers, and without any Liberal aim whatever. The King and the governing party were entirely adverse to a rupture with a Power which might sometimes be a little pretentious and overbearing, but which was the traditionary opponent of the Revolution. The powerful influence of members of the Royal Family closely connected with Austria was continually at work to persuade the King not to let things come to a quarrel; and the King, from old associations, and from a real good will to Austria, and from an honest conviction that he and his nephew were really on the same side in the great struggle of royalty against rebellion, shrank from anything like war. The two modes in which Count Bismark overcame the scruples of the Royal mind are set out in the *Edinburgh*, and are well worth noting. The Prussian Governor of Schleswig was instructed to govern his province with the utmost severity; the Austrian Governor of Holstein persisted in showing some regard for the feelings of the inhabitants; on which Count Bismark successfully denounced Austria to the King as not true to the great cause, and as acquiescing with the Revolution. In the next place, the Count set on a host of hired writers in Prussia to attack and insult, day after day, the Government of Austria. The Vienna press naturally grew indignant and replied, and then Count Bismark showed these replies to the King, as if they were unprovoked attacks on Prussia; a proceeding which, if correctly described, certainly shows the King to have been as simple as Count Bismark was unscrupulous. It would be interesting to know if the King of Prussia will ever read this article in the *Edinburgh* in its English or in a German form; and if so, what he will think of it, and how he will like the recollections it will evoke. But the greatest difficulty of all that Count Bismark had to surmount came from Austria herself. Austria did not in the least wish to go to war in 1866, and was ready to do anything short of sacrificing honour or very precious interests rather than go to war. How was Austria to be put sufficiently in the wrong for Count Bismark to get the war begun? The Emperor of Austria had succeeded in the summer of 1865 in settling by the Convention of Gastein with the King of Prussia how the affairs of the Duchies should be carried on in a thoroughly amicable way. This Convention had been concluded in the teeth of the opposition of Count Bismark; and the attempt to raise a quarrel a few months later out of the management of the Duchies, while Austria was acting in complete accordance with the Convention of Gastein, seemed a little difficult. But, unfortunately for him, came to his help by a series of astonishing blunders. She rejected the proposal made by the neutral Powers for a Conference, or rather made it impossible by insisting that no schemes for territorial changes should be discussed at it; and shortly afterwards introduced the affair of the Duchies at the Diet at Frankfort, summoned the other States to her assistance.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LAHORE is going ahead, at least in Freemasonry. A Chapter of Sovereign Princes of Rose Croix of H. R. D. M. (whatever that may mean) is about to be constituted there almost immediately.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 15.

LALLA ISHREE DASS, an inhabitant of Delhi, has from his own purse paid for all the food, clothing and medicines of all the in-door patients of the Delhi Dispensary from July 1868 to July 1869. The Inspector-General justly hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will cause some public recognition to be made of so munificent an act.—*Ibid.*

NAGPORE is just now rather indignant, and resents the importation of articles which, until the late scarcity, it had been accustomed to export. The pedlar bunjaras with their pack bullocks are a dreadful eye-sore, but the abundant khureef harvest will soon, it hopes, send them with their Berar grain and Bombay rice back to their usual haunts.—*Ibid.*

"PROVERBS of Europe and Asia, translated into the Bengali language," is the name of a pamphlet lately received. Its object, so says the preface, is to "introduce to the notice of the Bengali people the wit and wisdom of peasants and women in other parts of the world," and as we see English proverbs are excluded, we suppose English peasants and women are neither witty nor wise enough to be introduced to the notice of the Bengali people. Seriously, though, what a breed of Sancho Panzas Bengal ought to produce. "A curse upon thy proverbs!" said Don Quixote.—*Ibid.*

THE Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press gives the following translation of a passage from the *Ukhbar Benares*:—"About ten miles from Benares is a place called Khurrah, where there is a school, and here such a very great absurdity took place that the pen hesitates to make it known; but we must tell it: all at once the school *baithgaya* (sat or sunk down). In it were 150 persons, masters and children, who were buried alive in the ruins, and all died. Some eight children were absent at the time, and they escaped; but 142 died. God's will." And so the *Benares Ukhbar* is reconciled to the "absurdity." —*Ibid.*

AN attempt was made to get up a picnic at Clontarf, where the Duke of Edinburgh was shot, in honor of some lately liberated Fenians. The Roman Catholic priests, however, sternly discountenanced the proposal, stating that it was calculated to discredit the Roman Catholic faith, and calling upon all members of that Church to hold aloof. In the end the proposed demonstration was peremptorily prohibited by Government.

WITH reference to the Assisted Emigration Bills now being discussed in the New South Wales Legislature, very strong feeling has manifested itself in favor of imposing some conditions as to the proportion in which immigrants of different countries and of different creeds should be assisted. It appears that from 1860 to 1867 there were imported, at the expense of the colony, altogether 20,768 immigrants, of whom 14,876 were from Ireland, and 12,000 of those were Roman Catholic. This predominance of Irish Catholics is not considered satisfactory in the colony.

COUNT BISMARK.

(*Saturday Review* Nov 20.)

AN account of the political career of Count Bismark has appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* which is much too interesting and remarkable to be passed by without notice. The writer either knows or affects to know the secret history of this audacious and unscrupulous statesman. We are told how this plot was laid, and that plot defeated, and how the indomitable Bismark went on step by step until he had achieved the secret purpose of his life, and had crushed Austria out of Germany. Whether all the revelations now given to the world are true it is impossible to say, but they wear a great appearance of truth, and offer a connected and consistent whole. The character of Count Bismark remains the same throughout, and all that is narrated comes uniformly to this, that he stuck at nothing, and succeeded, partly through the persistent blundering of his adversaries, partly through a series of lucky accidents, and principally through his own cleverness, audacity, and entire recklessness as to means so that he attained his one great object of humiliating Austria. A strong, fierce, and bigoted conservative, a fiery enemy of the Revolution, and an ardent admirer of Austria, he was sent, soon after the great convulsion of 1848 had subsided, to represent Prussia at the Diet. There he was offended and alarmed at the pretensions of Austria, which after the disastrous bargain of Olmütz affected to treat Prussia, not as an equal in the Confederation, but as the first of her dependents. From the moment when Count Bismark realized that this was really the pretension of Austria, and that Austria meant it seriously, and had begun to make this pretension a reality, he made it the one aim of his life, not to restore the balance in the Confederation, but to drive Austria out of it. In order to do this he knew that he must beat Austria in a great war; and he felt from the outset thoroughly convinced that, if there was a war, Prussia would win. Possibly he may have said to himself that, if Prussia could not beat Austria in a fair fight, there was no use in Prussia's aiming at being a great Power, and that it was as well to know the worst and acquiesce in it. Nothing is more remarkable throughout the history of his career than his implicit faith in the superiority of the Prussian army. He has proved to be right, but it is difficult to say what justified him in his assumption. The needle-gun was the chief instrument in the defeat of the Austrians; but Count Bismark began his manœuvres against Austria long before the Prussian troops were armed to any great extent with the needle-gun, and it was principally in alarm at the defeat of Austria in the Italian campaign that the general introduction of the needle-gun throughout the Prussian army was commenced. However, Count Bismark was always ready to trust to the chances of a war, if only he could get a war begun, and could get it begun on terms that gave Prussia a fair chance. To secure such a state of things was exceedingly difficult, and in many parts of Count Bismark's career seemed hopeless. But he always persevered, and never allowed any obstacle to stand in his way. In plain words, he bullied, lied, cajoled, and waited until he contrived to bring about the particular position he necessary for his purposes, and he went on year after year without having any single person at home or abroad to give him effectual support.

The writer in the *Edinburgh* brings out, with a distinctness that will be new to most of his readers, the intensity of the antipathy, fear, and contempt with which the King of Prussia and Count Bismark himself, and all the circle in which he moved, regarded what they call the Revolution. Under this head they included German Liberals of every shade of opinion, all Constitutionalists everywhere, Louis Napoleon, and all the partisans of Victor Emanuel. It was the traditionary policy of the Prussian Court to rely, as against the Revolution, on Austria and Russia, and especially on Austria, because the Revolution, in its German phase, naturally seemed the most odious, and Austria was supposed to be equally interested with Prussia in suppressing it. But the Revolution was every year getting more powerful, and after Magenta and Solferino and the erection of the Italian Kingdom fronted its enemies with an immense physical force, and with a strong hold over European opinion. That Prussia should go to war with Austria would not, perhaps, be very unwelcome to the Revolution; but that the Revolution should stand by and see Prussia crush Austria and aggrandize herself was apparently a most improbable event. Count Bismark could never have surmounted this enormous obstacle he could never have gone to war with Austria under circumstances securing the neutrality of France, if it had not been for the fortunate conclusion of the Italian war, which left Venetia still in the possession of Austria. The commonly received opinion used to be, that the Emperor Napoleon was driven to sign the Convention of Villafranca by the menaces of Prussia. The writer in the *Edinburgh* asserts that it was Austria that was driven to abandon her hopes of recovering Lombardy, even after Solferino, by the intimation which Prussia had given of an intention to use the difficulties of Austria as a means of lessening the power of Austria in Germany. Possibly both accounts may be in some measure true; but, at any rate, it was because Austria retained Venetia that Prussia found the means of making France neutral in 1866. The Emperor Napoleon was most desirous of redeeming his pledge to make Italy free to the Adriatic. But the Mexican Expedition had turned out so disastrously that it was impossible for inducing France to go to war in order to give Venetia to the Italians. But to get Venetia for the Italians without firing off a French gun seemed to the Emperor a very attractive notion. And it was not only in this way that Count Bismark was helped. He was equally befriended by the strange vacillation and incapability of acting with force and decisiveness which has possessed the Emperor's mind ever since the failure of the Mexican Expedition disenchanted him with great ideas and destroyed his confidence in his own success. There can be no doubt that he never meant or expected Prussia to come out of the war of 1866 with all the same strength and consolidated power which she actually attained. But the Emperor could never make up his mind what to do. Neither he nor Austria got the slightest advantage or glory out of the strange plan of ceding Venetia to France in order that it might be given to Italy; and France got none of the compensation

AN IRISH DIVORCE CASE.

A DIVORCE case was opened in Dublin on Nov. 17, which excite much interest.

The Attorney General, in stating it, said—I appear for Mrs. Annie Delacherois, who has filed this petition against her husband, Mr. Nicholas Delacherois, praying that she may be divorced from bed and board and mutual cohabitation with him, and for such sum of alimony as the Court may direct to be allowed her. The petitioner states that she is the second daughter of Mr. Robert James Tennent, of Rushpark, in the county of Antrim. That on the 18th of January, 1864, at the parish church of Carrmoney, in the diocese of Connor, she was married to Mr. Nicholas Delacherois, the respondent; that Mr. Delacherois is a gentleman of large property; that his real estates produce £1,300 a year, and his personal about £300. In his answer the respondent said that that was not entirely correct, but at the present state of the proceedings it is not material. He is a gentleman of independent means beyond doubt, and if the petitioner's statement is over the mark it will turn out that it is not very much. After the marriage it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Delacherois travelled for a while in England, and then came to reside at Ballywilliam, about two miles from Donaghadee, in the county of Down. There has been no issue of the marriage. The petitioner charges that shortly after the marriage, and even during the wedding toure Mr. Delacherois, her husband, began to indulge in intoxication, and to illtreat his wife by habitually insulting her, and using offensive language to her, and also using abusive language in reference to her family and relatives. She states that one evening in the month of August, 1864, a very short time after the marriage, she was with her sister Maria and her husband in the drawing-room at Ballywilliam House; and, on Mrs. Delacherois declining to take some coffee which he had ordered, he, who to all appearance was intoxicated, violently seized her by the arm and dragged her from the sofa on which she was lying and when she was retiring to her bed-room he followed her, and desired her to go to bed. When she objected to do so he told her not to dare to refuse what he had told her, and he struck her several blows with his open hand on the neck. She states that on the 11th November of the same year her husband was intoxicated and used violent and insulting language to her, abused her father and her family, and in disgusting terms cursed and swore at her. She says she gave no provocation. He beat her with both hands and with a riding whip on both occasions, and threatened to strangle her. She screamed for assistance, and she says he then seized a napkin, and stuffed it in her mouth, to prevent her cries being heard. This system of using insulting language appears to have been a constant mode that Mr. Delacherois resorted to, to annoy and worry his wife. She states that in November, 1864, he repeated that same sort of conduct, and that at Hollywood House, where he and she were paying a visit to her sister, he spat at her and used insulting language. It appears that in November of that year they proceeded to Edinburgh, and it seems that Mr. Delacherois was there attacked with rheumatic fever, and was laid up for a considerable time. She states that she nursed him during that attack, and that in February, 1865, when he recovered, the same habits of drunkenness and coarse abuse of the petitioner and her family returned. Mr. Delacherois, in his answer, makes a point that he had a man nurse in Edinburgh, and that it was by him he was nursed, and not by his wife. That is the way he deals with this part of the case. They came back to Ballywilliam in March, 1865. Her father lived at a place called Rushpark, as I before mentioned, and after paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Delacherois went to her father's place, and returned to to her husband's residence on the 15th May, 1865. On the 15th of June in that same year it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Delacherois came from Belfast to Donaghadee by train in the evening. When they arrived at Donaghadee, Mrs. Delacherois walked a short distance from the station to see a servant that had formerly lived at Ballywilliam, named Jane Monck. Mr. Delacherois followed and desired her not to go; but she did go, and, finding the door of the house closed, she returned immediately, when her husband threatened her. She says that when she got home he threatened her to such an extent that she said she would go to the house of her mother in Donaghadee; and was going there, followed by her husband and servant in a jaunting car. When her husband got her a short distance, he then said, "You will go no further." He seized her by the arm and dragged her to the car, and tried to force her on it, but she got away. She was again seized by her husband and dragged to the car, and seeing a large crowd assembled, and being thoroughly frightened she got up on it, and was driven back towards Ballywilliam by her husband. On that occasion he threatened her and abused her in a violent manner. She attempted to jump off the car, and he caught her by the dress, which he tore, and he shouted to his servant to prevent her. She tried to escape from the car, in a state of distress at his language and demeanour. He struck her on the face, and pulled and dragged her. She fell on the road on her knees, and in that way she was dragged to the car. He used disgusting language, threatened to pull her to pieces, charged her with being drunk and a mad woman, and used other language of a similar character. Mrs. Delacherois ultimately got upon the car, and proceeded to Ballywilliam. She states that her terror and anxiety and distress were so great that she took a dose of chloroform the next day, in the hope of relieving herself from the effects of the scene of the day before, and when Mr. Delacherois found that she had done so, he called her "a——drunken ——," and made use of other violent and abusive language. Now, I have to call your attention to a matter which has considerable weight in this case, and which led to a correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Delacherois. In truth and fact, the conduct of Mr. Delacherois to his wife—people of their position and respectability living near a town—has become a subject of public talk and public scandal. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Robert Tennent, the brother of Mrs. Delacherois, urged on by this public scandal, and the tittle-tattle of the neighbourhood, and the conduct of Mr. Delacherois to his wife, had, on the 26th of June, 1865, proceeded to Ballywilliam, and there had committed an assault of a very serious character, beyond all doubt, on Mr. Delacherois, which was the subject of a public trial, as you may remember, some years ago in Downpatrick. Mr. Tennent had suffered imprisonment for that assault, having been sentenced to twelve months, the greater part of which time he put in. There is no certainly doubt that the avowed motive for the assault, as stated by Mr. Tennent, was chastisement effected on Mr. Delacherois for the brutal treatment of his sister. Of course it is not for me to say a word as to the assault itself, which, under any circumstances, it is deeply to be regretted was resorted to; but any man having the feelings of a man—if the statements I have read is true—o the hundredth part of what is charged—must labour under excited feelings from the knowledge of the ill-treatment of his sister, who had the misfortune to become the wife of Mr. Delacherois. It appears that that assault was made with a walking stick. There was some controversy at the trial as to whether a poker was used or not. The jury found Mr. Tennent guilty of a common assault, but not of the felony. No doubt Mr. Delacherois suffered severely from that assault, and I believe the medical men considered his life in danger for some days, dreading erysipelas, as he was a man of full habit. Mr. Delacherois and his servant swore informations against Mr. Tennent, who was committed to Downpatrick Jail. Mrs. Delacherois states in this petition—and it is a matter of some importance, and there can be no doubt whatever of its truth—that she no hand, act, or part in permitting that assault, or in inciting to it. After the assault was committed on the 26th of June, 1865, she states she went upstairs and met her husband with his head bleeding. If her story is true, that she had nothing to do with the assault—notwithstanding all that happened—one can readily imagine that sympathy would lead Mrs. Delacherois to do what she could for her husband then, and accordingly she went towards him, but he struck her the moment she came near him. When she brought a towel and attempted to put it to his head, he struck her a violent blow on the left eye, which swelled, and was discoloured for several days. She rushed out of the house then, and afterwards returned by a back entrance, and sat in the kitchen, being afraid to go towards her husband. She heard her husband tell her physician, Dr. Catherwood, that she had brought her brother to murder him, and this would free him from what might have been a torment to him all his life. She states that, notwithstanding all this shocking conduct, she remained at Ballywilliam as long as the medical men thought there was any danger to him; and as soon as she was declared convalescent, she informed him she intended to return to her father's house, as she could not continue to live with him until he withdrew the charge contained in his information against her, which information he again swore on the 6th July, and under which charge she had suffered deeply—namely, that she had brought her brother to murder him, and he peremptorily refused to withdraw the charge. On the 17th July, 1865, her father and sister Maria came to Ballywilliam, and her father had an interview with Mr. Delacherois alone. She and her father and sister left Ballywilliam for Rushpark, but before she left her husband stated to her that he would send to Rushpark a written withdrawal of the charges made against her in the information in a day or two, which promise he never fulfilled. If such retractation had been sent she would willingly have gone back again to Ballywilliam. She states that, from August, 1864, until she left Ballywilliam her husband was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and when in that state, and when sober, and in the presence of servants, he was in the habit of using gross language, calling her a "blasted liar," cursing and swearing at her, and abusing both herself and family; that during that period she was unable to exercise any control over the housekeeping or domestic arrangements; that the servants were not allowed to recognise her as mistress or obey her directions; and if that is true I do not suppose that any greater cruelty could be exercised towards a woman, or place her in greater misery, who has the name of being a man's wife, than to be publicly insulted before the servants, and to be deprived of all control over those domestic arrangements which conduce so much to the happines of married life. The Attorney General then read a long correspondence that took place between Mrs. Delacherois and her husband during her residence at her father's house. She returned to her husband's residence in 1866, but she stated in her petition that he again commenced a systematic course of cruelty which continued up to June, 1868, when she again left him, and went to reside with her father. The learned gentleman concluded by asking for a decree with costs.

YOUNG MOTHER.—Your little poem upon "Baby" is a gem, and we regret that we have not space for so exquisite a tit-bit. If you have a fault, it is the trifling one common to all young writers, of sacrificing melody to hard sense. The third stanza is a striking instance:—

"Doxery doodle-um diakle-um dum,
Tum to its mozzery mazzery mum;
Tizzery izzery bozzery boo,
No baby so sweet and so pitty asoo.

MEUM AND TUUM IN RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburgh paper tells the following singular story:—A short time ago the chief magistrate in one of the principal towns of Southern Russia was robbed of a silver dinner service. A few days after he was invited to supper at the house of the Director of Police, and saw, much to his amazement, the missing plate on his host's table. Next day he reported the circumstance to the Crown Prosecutor, who in his turn communicated it to the governor of the town. The latter then simply requested the Director of Police in a polite letter to return the stolen plate. This was done, and nothing more was said about the matter.

MR. MAURICE: THEOLOGIAN OR HUMANIST?

(*Spectator*, Nov. 20.)

IT is remarkable enough that no great teacher can teach, without a controversy immediately springing up as to what it is that he has taught,—and this often in his own life-time, and in the very midst of those who are the witnesses of his teaching. Nay, we would almost go so far as to say that it is one 'note' of a great teacher to be thus misinterpreted,—that it is the necessary consequence of the tendency in his teaching to touch many separate springs in the minds of those to whom it is addressed, so that each interprets it in the sense of the separate phase of truth to which it has happened to awaken him. That this is true, not merely of philosophic teachers like Plato, Aristotle, and Hegel, of whose teaching there are a variety of radically different interpretations,—the last of those, Hegel, having, for instance, asserted, according to the tradition, that only one pupil ever understood him, and he *mis*understood him,—but also of moral teachers like Socrates, and theological teachers like St. Paul, and Augustine, and Luther, and Butler, and Coleridge, the history of commentary sufficiently shows. And we have seldom had a more instructive instance of it than in the commentary supplied by an able writer in the *Pall Mall* of Thursday week on the teaching of the greatest of the Anglican divines of this generation (for Dr. Newman must now be accounted a Romish divine),—we mean Mr. Maurice. In discoursing on Mr. Maurice's farewell to London, where, formerly in the afternoon services of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, and latterly in Vere Street, Mr. Maurice has poured forth his whole heart Sunday after Sunday for upwards of twenty years, the *Pall Mall* gives its own summary of the drift and outcome of Mr. Maurice's teaching. And it was in effect this,—that the theological form of Mr. Maurice's thought is, as it were, accidental and external,—perfectly genuine and sincere, or course, in him,—but so separable from its essence that any man who might agree, say, with M. Comte, could drink in his addresses with almost perfect sympathy at the cost of a very trivial change of nomenclature. At least, if this is not the drift of such a passage as the following (supported as it is by the whole tone of the article, and the complete silence of the editor when he gives insertion to a protest against this interpretation addressed to him by Sir E. Strachey last Tuesday), we must be reading the *Pall Mall* with eyes even more undiscerning than those with which the *Pall Mall* reads Mr. Maurice:—"Why Mr. Maurice has told on such men as Sterling and Tennyson, is simply because he has thrown into theologic shape and embodied in earnest words the simple creed which, in the wreck of patristic and mediæval theologics, most men of sense are quietly agreed to accept. A belief in a divine order *or, in other words, in a universe of law, in the progress and development of man as a part of that system of law*, in those modes of human thinking and action which are summed up in the phrase 'the moral life,' as the necessary conditions of such a development; a belief that in such a natural progress man will find ample scope for his energies and aims, and that it is wiser and healthier to concentrate those aims and energies on what can be known and done rather than to fritter and dissipate them on guesses and speculations,—this is in effect the religion of modern society, and this is in effect what Mr. Maurice has preached." The words which we have italicized, and indeed, those of the whole passage, enforced and amplified as they are by every other criticism of the article,—which insists repeatedly on the fortunately unphilosophical phraseology in which Mr. Maurice has clothed his own thoughts, and helped clergymen in search of more freedom to clothe theirs without betraying even to themselves the essentially human origin and character of their creed,—clearly mean that Mr. Maurice has helped to reconcile the impersonal conception of the universal order with the personal. Mr. Maurice has, implies the writer, effected it without knowing it himself, but not the less effectually,—attenuated not only the distinctions between Christianity and Theism, but the distinctions between Theism and Humanism; he has helped us to realize how little substantial difference there is between the phrases "divine order" and "universe of law" has suggested how the life of man may be regarded as one phase only of the life of nature; and has shown us how "the convictions of men who have thrown aside theology" may be "blended with" his own, which are still couched in theologic phrase. That is the thesis of Mr. Maurice's critic in the *Pall Mall*, and it is in protest against this thesis that Sir Edward Strachey wrote his letter published in the same paper on Tuesday last.

Now, of course, no critic so able as the writer of whom we speak could write out of all relation to truth and fact, and we shall explain almost directly what we conceive the true excess for this marvellous feat of interpretation to be. But in order to illustrate the ingenious erroneousness of the *Pall Mall* scholiast, we will state what we conceive to be a certainly much truer account of the drift of Mr. Maurice's thirty years' teaching. We conceive, then, that Mr. Maurice's uniform teaching, drawing its inspiration from the Bible, has depicted the universe,—both the greater universe which includes all being, and the less which includes only the individual soul,—as the scene of an incessant personal conflict between powers of good and evil, a conflict in which God, who is essentially the Righteous Will and the uniting Love, must eventually triumph, though He leaves the most serious power to evil wills and spirits of hatred and disunion to tempt to sin and create chasms between soul and soul, for periods of which we can never limit the duration; that his teaching has uniformly depicted the mind of man as enslaved and degraded by captivity to any *system of law* whatever; that it has proclaimed without ceasing that men can find their only true life in the recognition (by way of partial, and often apparently irreconcilable, but not the less needful and mutually supplementary, glimpses) of a divine Life, far too wide and complex for them to grasp and systematize at all; that it has decyphered for us the traces of this infinite Life, as disclosed in the training by God of the Jewish people, as concentrated in the story of the Son of God made man, as distributed through history, and as cropping out perpetually in the sharp cries of modern society for regeneration, and in the clash of modern opinions and speculations; and, finally, that it has represented all human life as finding its true meaning, its true centre of unity, its true strength, and its true holiness in the life of the head of Humanity, Christ,—and as wandering into error, isolation, weakness, and sin whenever it sets up for itself and pursues any end of individual and selfish happiness; finally, one of the most marked and emphatic features of Mr. Maurice's teaching has always been the recognition that all the higher human relations are but faint echoes of relations already existing in an infinitely more perfect form in the divine mind,—that human love betrays in its very essence that it has its origin in an inexhaustible spring of divine love,—that every ray of truth which enters and suffers refraction or dispersion from the human intellect brings with it implicit evidence of a multitude of brighter and diviner rays still excluded by the limits of our paltry intelligence and imperfect fidelity to the truth we have. We do not hesitate to say, from a continuous study of Mr. Maurice's writings of some seventeen years' standing at least, that such an account as this goes far nearer to the core of his teaching than that of the highly transforming interpretation suggested by the writer in the *Pall Mall*, who is, whether involuntarily or voluntarily, blind and deaf to most of the colours and tones of the thought he is criticizing. No doubt the explanation of the criticism is that the critic really admires Mr. Maurice for the theological falsehoods he has slain and the social revolutions he has promoted, and wishes to make as light as possible of the very grave differences of faith really dividing him from the writer, and so rationalizes him to the utmost. But to us nothing seems to seem to us to have compiled out nearly all that is characteristic of Mr. Maurice, and to have dismissed as the mere form of his teaching what is the very principle of its life.

No doubt, however, the critic is right when he insists on it as one of the very greatest services which Mr. Maurice has rendered to theology, that he has rejected and even scorned the attempt to attribute to God moral principles and procedures which we should regard as of the very essence of flagrant injustice in man. But he is wrong in representing this as an attempt to humanize God. "It is this purely human conception of the Divine being that has become, as regards the current theology, the distinctive force of Mr. Maurice's creed," says the *Pall Mall* critic. Now, Mr. Maurice himself certainly would assert that the views he has attacked have been far more human conceptions of God, than the faith which he has tried to substitute,—that they have arisen exclusively from human passions and from anthropomorphic dreams, and that in assailing them he has had to strive against the misleading tendencies of his own heart, and to keep his eye fixed steadily on that Divine Word which is revealed at once by conscience and by the Bible. His critic might reply, 'Of course I know all that, but would what Mr. Maurice says be true?' Is Mr. Maurice's vehement protest against accepting the suffering of an infinite holiness as the equivalent for an infinitely multiplied number of punishments inflicted on finite guilt, really derived from human or from divine authority? Mr. Maurice only preaches as of divine sanction what we derive from plain human reason, and the influence he has gained is due to the ratification of plain human reason, and not to any mystical authority whatever!' To this we can only answer that the exposure of the unreal morality of vicarious punishment by 'plain human reason' has been common enough for centuries, but that the fascination exercised by Mr. Maurice's even the most sceptical thinker has not been common enough, but the rarest possible phenomenon in connection with such scepticism. According to the showing of the *Pall Mall* itself, Mr. Maurice has always drawn the rationalists towards him with a power which rationalists themselves have never exerted. Can, then, the secret of his influence be its rationalism? Must it not be, on the contrary, the deep spiritual faith in which whatever measure of rationalism he teaches is rooted and nourished? That Mr. Maurice denies the possibility of a contradiction between tha highest human morality and the divine, is common to him and Mr. J. S. Mill, for instance. But Mr. J. S. Mill has certainly exercised an influence in many respects diametrically opposed to Mr. Maurice's, and hardly, therefore, one would suppose, by virtue of the same faith. Surely the specific difference between them is this,—that Mr. Maurice as always regarded morality as the law imposed upon us by our participation in an infinite life descending from above, which is the human nature consciously on the stretch to apprehend,—and which never for a moment permits us to constitute ourselves its measure, but is always measuring us and showing us that we are wanting,—while Mr. Mill regards morality as a mere net result of human experiences, the sober calculations of which it can never transcend. If Mr. Maurice's peculiar spell has not consisted in the intensity with which he has realized himself, and helped his hearers to realize, that human duty, human love, human society, are all but faint transcripts of things divine, that every ray of truth we catch is a *descending* ray which we are bound to follow upwards at our peril, we confess ourselves utterly at loss to apprehend what it is at all. And we believe that this *method* of thought, as we may call it, is really learned from the Bible,—we do not mean, of course, the Bible as distinguished from the divine Spirit in man, but the Bible as interpreted by that divine Spirit,—that it is not a gloss put upon the Bible by Mr. Maurice, as his critic in the *Pall Mall* seems to hint, but is derived from it by artless and honest interpretation. On one point, however, we agree with the implied criticism of the *Pall Mall*. We do think that Mr. Maurice, in his habitual 'thankfulness for difficulties,' often ignores patent flaws both in the historical and the moral teaching of Scripture, and sometimes appears to learn what, as far as we can see, his authority does not teach. He did the same with the formulas of our Church, when he defended what he has now, we believe, ceased to approve, the Athanasian Creed. His habit of mind is so reverential that not unfrequently he seems to us to import into an authority something to our minds utterly foreign to its meaning, and expresses the deepest gratitude for what we cannot find there at all. But this is from the mere excess and abundance of that in him which has helped him to restore the true interpretation to so much which had been misconceived owing to dogmatic prepossessions and the arrogance of earthly conceptions. No man has done so much towards interpreting the Bible in the true spirit of the Bible, as Mr. Maurice.

It will be seen that we cannot easily conceive of any more complete misunderstanding of Mr. Maurice than the conception of him as a 'humanist' in a theological disguise. If he is not a genuine theologian, if the ground of his whole teaching is not God's revelation of Himself to the frequently mis-seeing, but also frequently aided and purified vision of man, he has been nothing at all, and his whole work in life has been lost. But it is quite true, as his critic maintains, that he is no controversialist, and even "abhors" controversy. Nor is the secret of this the mere instinct of positive affirmation to which his critic attributes it. To Mr. Maurice, human opinion, even his own opinion, seems unimportant. Almost insignificant, because he understands by "opinion" a body of propositions connecting together human conceptions (necessarily imperfect), while what he is always seeking to promote is the recognition by man of facts outside himself, and not a mere dictionary definition of the meaning of his own ideas. In one sense the least scientific of men,—the book of his which seems to us far the least instructive is that on the relation of the Bible to Science,—Mr. Maurice has at least succeeded in impressing on his pupils that unless theological facts are as real and external to the soul as the facts on which the natural sciences are based, and unless they are as inexhaustible in their aspects and as full of freshness to every fresh mind which really touches them, they are nothing. Hence Mr. Maurice uses the word "opinion" almost as a term of reproach, as representing a mere result of an intellectual analysis of our own thoughts; and constantly contrasts "opinion" with the intellectual acknowledgment of external divine realities too great for any such analysis, and which exert upon the soul the sort of vital and various influence which objective life in all its complexity exerts on the bodily senses. What a man's 'opinions' are Mr. Maurice does not care. He thinks the root of all error lies in 'opinion.' What facts and things a man *acknowledges*,—whether, for instance, he acknowledges the Incarnation and Crucifixion, or is blind to those events,—he cares very much indeed. Many men would say that all they mean by acknowledging the Incarnation, is accepting the opinion that Christ became flesh and dwelt amongst us." But Mr. Maurice would see the widest distinction between the two. He would say that millions hold the latter as a mere opinion, who never think of the divine act itself as an eternal spring of mercy and love which is as full of various wonder and unexhausted, nay, inexhaustible, life for us as when Christ first took up the burden of the flesh or hung upon the cross. The *opinion* may be held with no further result than the connection of a subject and a predicate. The constant acknowledgment of the *fact*, involves opening the heart to a great stream of divine influences from a source outside it altogether. Of course, with such views Mr. Maurice does not care for controversy in which he sees so much wrangling of mere opinions. He cares a great deal for any evidence that a man sees, or fails to see, any single act in the great unfolding of God's life as it appears to him.

Certainly, if we are right in our interpretation of Mr. Maurice, no greater blunder was ever made than to consider his theology the mere form, and the earnestness of his human morality, the substance, of his teaching. In him the one root of earnestness is the recognition that a divine righteousness has been revealed to man.

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576 Caroline, Kronhaw—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
923 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.
1163 Colombo, Hamilton—Kennie, Scovell & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1153 East Callander—Blackwell & Co.
505 Elizabeth, Owen—Dunjeebhoy Rutnagur.
764 Glenlora, Edwards—Stenhouse & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
129 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
391 Istapa, Morrison—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
463 Jane Kilgour, Grieves—Harbord & Co.
1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.
1123 Kentuckian, Freeman—C. N. Cama.
909 Khunjee Oodowjee—E. Bates & Co.
874 Lobelia, Stewart—Bell, Ventz & Lacius.
1357 Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.
459 Minden, Toubert.
1197 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.
793 New Brunswick—Finlay, Scott & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co.
571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1317 Oneiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1010 Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Coupland & Co.
493 Rapida, Patterson—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
574 Phœnix Shetwood—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1031 Reigate, Morris—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1163 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
773 Rockligbt, Evans—Coupland & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
569 Tallula, Gilchrist.
907 Taylors, Colvin—Scott & Co.
1745 The Tweed, Stenart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1349 Teviotdale—Finlay, Clark & Co.
767 Trent, Lemon—The Captain.
1454 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.
637 Winslow, La Sestie—Blackwell & Co.
1054 Zolica, Stephens—Lyon Brothers.

QUALIFICATION FOR SHERIFF.—The Democratic candidate for sheriff of King's County, New York, it is said, can neither read nor write. Will he make a good hangman? If so, he'll do.—*New York Herald.*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per	Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		Rs. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3	do.	Rs. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 1	do.	Rs. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	do.	Rs. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	Rs. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	Rs. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris	do.	Rs. 1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		Rs. 1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 23th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1804, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 2-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette." Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, one large size HYDRAULIC PRESS, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!—

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the PUBLIC and their FRIENDS, that they have received a fresh Batch of superior and High Caste ARAB HORSES, from Unezas, belonging to the well known dealer, Abdool Aauize bin Budder, who imported the unprecedented celebrated Race Horses, viz., Sharook, Tarlan, Lachin, Jungeedawy, Hejee and Khedawy, mentioned in the Horse was the great Winner at Poona and Bombay Meeting of 1866.

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

13th December 1869.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, COFFEE and GARBLING WORKS on the Malabar Coast—That well known property called the PULLY COON COFFEE WORKS, lately occupied by Messrs. Day and Algeo, situate at Pully Coon near Tellicherry, and consisting of dwelling-house, stores, plants, &c., 20,000 square feet of chunamed Barbicue for Drying Ground, and about 10 acres of land planted with Cocoanut, Teak, and other valuable trees, with every accommodation for the cleaning, garbling, and curing of Coffee. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. G. MATHEW, on the Premises, at Tellicherry, or to

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Company (Limited), Bombay.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGHAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignments of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Sweet Peas, Autumn Broad Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N.B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870,

AT CASH AS. 10, CREDIT AS. 12, TO THE SHILLING; AS UNDER.

OFFICE EDITIONS IN CLOTH.

	English Prices.	Cash.	Credit.
	s. d.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page, with Sunday	0 6	4 0	4 16
" 9.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	0 6	5 8	6 6
" 10.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 6	2 12	3 6
" 11.—7 Days in a page, without Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
" 11B.—3 Days on 2 pages, Dr, Cr., without Sunday	6 0	3 12	4 8
" 11D.—3 Days on 2 pages; left page for mem., right for cash	6 0	3 12	4 8
" 12.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	3 0	1 14	2 4
" 12 Enlarged.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
" 13.—3 Days in a page, without Sunday	2 6	1 10	1 14
" 14.—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	3 0	1 14	2 4

"ROUGH" EDITIONS, IN LIMP BOARDS.

No. 31 Interleaved.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	2 6	1 10	1 14
" 32 Do. with 1 week in a page	1 10	1 2	1 6
" 33.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	2 4	1 14	2 0
" 33 Interleaved	2 4	1 8	1 12
" 34 Do. with 1 week in a page	1 8	1 1	1 4
" 35.—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 0	0 10	0 12
" 35 Interleaved	1 8	1 1	1 4

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